



At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—?

Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;

25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GUTTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1843.

NO. 45.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

THIE Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods are reminded that the regular examination of the classes in Pennsylvania College will commence on Monday, August 2d, and continue during the whole week—The public generally are also invited to attend. The following is the programme of the exercises:

Monday. The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9, A. M. until 12, M.; and from 2, P. M. to 5, P. M.

Tuesday. 9. Junior Class—Greek.

10. Sophomore—Mathematics.

11. Freshman—Latin.

3. Sophomore—Greek Testament.

4. Freshman—Algebra.

Wednesday. 9. Junior—Evidences of Chris.

10. Sophomore—Rhetoric.

11. Junior—Logic.

3. Freshman—Greek.

4. Sophomore—Mathematics.

Thursday. 9. Junior—Optics.

10. Freshman—Modern History.

11. Sophomore—Archaeology.

3. Freshman—Geometry.

4. Senior German Class.

9. Sophomore—Latin.

10. Junior—Chem & Meteorology.

11. Junior German Class.

3. Junior—Rhetoric.

4. Freshman—Class. Literature.

Saturday. 9. Sophomore—Greek.

10. Junior—Latin.

July 19.

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PORTFOLIO.

From the Saturday Courier.

OH, LET US LOVE EACH OTHER.

Oh, let us love each other, the little while we stay—We cannot tell how soon from earth some may be called away.

The flowers we love and cherish most will all the sooner fade,

And by pale Autumn's ruthless hand in death's cold arms be laid;

And oh, 'twould be a happy thought, when gloom has overcast,

That a kind smile and a tender word we gave them to the last.

Oh, let us love each other, forget each word unkind;

And let all thoughts—save gentle ones—be banished from the mind.

Let no ungentle action come to cause the bitter tear;

Remember, this is not our home, that "we are exiles here."

Yes, exile in a stranger land, far from our Father's hall,

And oh! we need love's silken chain to bind us one in all.

A weary pilgrimage 'twould be, as through the world we rove,

We're deprived of life's best gift—pure, strong, and generous love.

Then let us love each other, with affection deep and fast,

Let a kind smile and a tender word be given to the last.

If 'tis true we love each other 'mid life's sunshine and its flowers,

Our attachment should be stronger in its sad and gloomy hours;

If the light of love is round us in the fleeting time of mirth.

We should cling with closer fondness by the lone and sorrowing heart.

A gentle word hath magic power, to heal the wounded heart.

And oft, at one soul-speaking smile, the tear will cease to start.

Then let us love more deeply, amid sorrow's chilling blast—

How sweet to think a tender word was spoken to the last!

Alas! that anger, scorn, and hate, should fill the human breast,

Till mock affection—like the dove—can find no place of rest;

Oh, in this cold, unfeeling world, cast not the gem away—

No treasure that the earth can yield will e'er its loss repay.

How can we ever fritter be to dwell in Heaven above,

Where all is radiant with love's smile, and God himself is love,

If we in coldness turn away when human woe we see?

It were but just in God, to say—This is no place for thee.

Then let us love each other, till life's smiles and tears are past,

That surrounded by love's purest beams, we may meet in Heaven at last.

NOTES & ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD, OR, THE FIRE-FLY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

REPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Josiah MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Hats, Caps, Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c.

TO MERCHANTS, HATTERS & OTHERS.

GARDEN & BROWN,

Hat and Cap Warehouse and Manufactory,

NO. 196 MARKET STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.

REPECTFULLY solicit attention to their large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, manufactured under their own immediate direction and superintendence, with all the advantages of modern improvements, to enable them to combine the important qualities of durability, taste and beauty of finish, with extreme cheapness of price.

An immense and beautiful assortment of all varieties and prices of Beaver, Brush, Silk, Mole-skin, Russia, Cassimere, Wool, Sporting and Ashland HATS. Also, a general assortment of every variety of CAPS, Outer, Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Muskrat, Plain and Fancy Cloth every style, Red, Black and Brown Mohair, Sealette, Glazed, Oiled Silk and Fur Caps.

Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c., at the very lowest prices.

Buyers by the dozen or less, are invited to call and see if it is not to their interest to deal with us.

Particular attention paid to the packing of Hats, &c.

Cash paid for Muskrat and Shipping Furs.

GARDEN & BROWN,

No. 196 Market Street, below Sixth Street, Philadelphia, July 19.

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NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick W. Koehler, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of **FREDERICK W. KOEHLER**, late of Abbottstown, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FELTY, Adm'r.

JOHN ELDER, Adm'r.

THE first named Administrator resides in Abbottstown; the latter in Berwick township.

JULY 12.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

Section 1st. That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, at any time between the eighth day of July, 1847, and the first day of September, 1847, and between the tenth day of June and the first day of September in each year thereafter, to kill any dog, bitch or slut, which shall be found, within the period aforesaid, running or going at large in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the Borough of Gettysburg; and for every such service in killing and burying said dog, bitch or slut, the person so killing and burying the same shall be entitled to receive the sum of Fifty Cents, due proof thereof, to be paid by the owner or actual possessor of such dog, bitch or slut, if he or she can be ascertained—to be collected as other Borough penalties of like amount are by law recoverable; and if such owner or actual possessor cannot be known or ascertained, then the same shall be paid out of the Borough treasury, on orders drawn in the usual manner; and in addition thereto, such owner or actual possessor shall, on due proof of the fact and actual conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of Five Dollars for every such offence, to be collected as similar penalties are by law recoverable; the one-half of said fine or penalty to go into the Treasury of the Borough, and the other half to the use of any person who may prosecute for the same.

Section 2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person in or about whose premises any such dog, bitch or slut, shall harbor, and who shall suffer such dog, bitch or slut to harbor, and frequent his or her premises habitually, shall be considered and held as the actual owner thereof, for the purpose of this Ordinance; and such fact, if satisfactorily shown, shall be sufficient evidence to charge such person or persons with the penalties hereinbefore provided.

Enacted July 6, 1847.

J. B. M'PHIERSON, President.
ATTEST—R. G. HARRER, Clerk.
July 12.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. IRVINE President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SAXTER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th day of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be there and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said Court of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1847.

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Dr. TRAILL'S Josephus Illustrated:

A NEW TRANSLATION:

With Notes, Explanatory Essays, &c., by Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar. No. 1, price 25cts.

THIS new translation of the Jewish Historian will consist of his Autobiography, the Jewish War, the Two Books against Apion, the Antiquities, and probably some apocryphal pieces attributed to Josephus.

This splendid edition of the Writings of the Jewish Historian, comprising all the works of the author known to exist, will possess many important advantages over all its predecessors, in the novelty, beauty and extent, of its graphic embellishments—derived in most instances from ancient monumental reliefs, as reliefs, medallions, coins, architectural remains, &c.—Also, in the greater accuracy of its translation, and the further elucidation of the text by the aid of notes and expositions—the fruit of much laborious research in archeological love. Next to the Sacred Scriptures, there is no work extant that possesses a stronger interest and attraction throughout Christendom. The American edition will be an exact copy of the original, issued at about one-sixth of the cost of the English work.

Subscriptions received by KELLER KURTZ.

July 12.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wareroom a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared, to make garments in the most approved styles

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26.

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Good News! Good News!

A NOTHER supply of the Genuine M'ALISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and can now be had at the Drug Store of S. S. FORNEY, Agent.

Gettysburg, July 5.

Books! Books!

Graham's Magazine, for July, 25 cents.
Godey's Lady's Book, " 25 cents.

Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena—by Mon tholon.

Napoleon and his Marshals—by Headley. Washington and his Generals—by Headley. Pictorial New York Sun, Brother Jonathan, and Saturday Courier—each 12 cents.

LITHOGRAPHS, a variety—besides a general assortment of STATIONERY, also all the late publications of the day—for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

HOVER'S BLACK INK for sale at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY,

Gettysburg, March 22.

if

W. B. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS MCREADY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

D. MCNAUGHEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McNaughey, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. MCNAUGHEY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

if

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

if

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

if

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. DRAZLER

ESPESCTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

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which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

if

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plaids and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, in which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

if

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHIERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

if

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BARGAINS

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE, N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

THE Subscriber invites attention to his very beautiful assortment of LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

They were selected with peculiar care, and he confidently asserts that all tastes can be suited in the lot—which comprises BALZERINES, LAWNES, GINGHAM-LAWNES, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.; a few Dress Patterns of extra pretty EMBRD VENEILLE LAWNES, to which he invites special attention; and, as the season is advanced, all of the above articles will be sold at very low prices.

A good assortment of SUMMER SHAWLS, Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, &c., also, a general assortment of other DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, or exchanged for Country Produce.

DAVID HEAGY,

Gettysburg, July 12.

if

MORE NEW GOODS.

D. Middlecott

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF

FRESH GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices—comprising in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints, for 6¢ cents—worth 12¢;

Fast Color French Lawns, 12¢ cents—worth 25¢;

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Codgingtons, Drillings, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasoles, and Sun Shadings—

ALL decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.

JUNE 14.

if

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Economy is Wealth!

COBEAN AND KING

HAVE just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and hand-some assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of various qualities and the most fashionable style of make, the stock consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, for gentlemen and boys' wear.

Also, now opening a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of every variety of size and description. In offering our stock of goods to the public, we deem it unnecessary to make a call for "more men," or raise the cry of "war," for the purpose of drawing attention, but would respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally, that by giving us a call, at the North-west corner of the Square, (Smith's corner) we will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, having purchased them entirely for cash. Deeming it useless to enumerate the articles, we cut the matter short, by saying our supply is full, and all we ask is a call to fit and please.

Also—constantly on hand, a large stock of

BAR IRON,

hammered and rolled, STEEL of all kinds,

Strap and Round Iron, all sizes, Nails and Horseshoes,

Hardware, Cedarware, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 2, 1847.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

Gen. James Irvin.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton.

SENATOR,

William R. Sadler.

ASSEMBLY,

William M'Sherry.

COMMISSIONER,

Jacob King.

AUDITOR,

Amos W. Maginly.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Thomas McCleary.

TREASURER,

Robert G. Harper.

Mr. Root, of Philadelphia, whose advertisement we publish this week, is highly distinguished in the art of Daguerreotyping, and represented as a very worthy man. Those of our friends visiting the city, and desiring any thing in his line, would do well to give him a call.

Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa., has been unanimously elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana.

Buhman's Spring.

We embraced the opportunity, last week, of a little leisure, to visit the establishment of Mr. Buhman, on the top of the South mountain, and midway between Gettysburg and Hagerstown, of which we had very favorable reports. We were much gratified with the visit. We found the situation a delightful one, the company highly agreeable, the accommodations excellent, the charges moderate, and every thing of a gratifying character. We know of no mountain situation so far as we have had an opportunity of observing, which holds out greater inducements for a few days' sojourn.

The Columbian Magazine,

For August, has been received, filled, as usual, with interesting original articles. Its embellishments are very handsome—"Christ found in the Temple"—Lake Winnipisegoe— and the August Fashions.

Accidents.

On Thursday week, Mr. Wm. Root, one of the most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, fell from the false works of the new bridge now being erected over the Susquehanna, and was so much injured that he died on the following Sunday.

On Friday week, Mr. David Shad, Lock-keeper at Duncan's Island, fell from the upper beams of the Clark's Ferry Bridge, to the carriage way, and was instantly killed.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has made arrangements to lay a new track on the road between Carlisle and Harrisburg.—

The new rail will be a heavy bar of nearly double the thickness and weight of the old bar, and will make a road far superior to the old for travelling purposes.

Power and Duty of Magistrates.

A few days ago, Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, gave his promised opinion touching the power and duty of magistrates in surety of the peace cases. After remarking upon the fact that the matter had never been clearly defined, nor a judicial construction put upon the Acts of Assembly relating thereto, he proceeded to give his own views at length. He held that no committing magistrate has a right to commit, for a breach of the peace, for a longer term than until the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and that he is bound to return all such cases. There are but two classes of cases, said the Judge, in which the magistrate is not bound to make a return, and they are

1st. Assaults and batteries. These may be settled by mutual consent of the parties, and a record setting forth the fact must be signed by them.

2d. Cases of vagrancy in which the magistrate may commit for the term of one calendar month.

These he divided, from the books, into five classes, as follows:

The Moral Cost of the War.

We considered last week the cost of the War in dollars and cents—and even in this view it cannot be esteemed a heavy burden; but there is another light in which we look at it—and if it was expensive before, it is infinitely more so by this latter view. The pecuniary cost is \$120,000,000—the moral cost no man can estimate—no money, no millions can meet.

At some times, and under some circumstances, a nation gains in every way, morally, socially, and politically, by a war, as for instance the case of the American Revolution; but such exceptions are rare—as one to a hundred. War generally (comes for what reason it may) is a curse—a moral curse—an incubus that presses with the weight of a night-mare upon every muscle, every nerve, every sinew, every bone of the body-politic—but, most of all, an incubus upon the moral sense of a nation.

Eighteen months ago the people of these United States would have turned away with a shudder from the sickening details of a battle-field; but how changed! As one man now they seek for these details—they delight in them—they feed their depraved appetites upon them—they glorify over them without a single feeling of shame, unchecked by the slightest sense of remorse! Horrid words—words that usually thrill us with fear, as "battle," "killed," "wounded," "blood"—these are bandied about from mouth to mouth as common phrases. Our men talk of nothing else; our women, forgetting the timidity of their nature, see nothing to be dreaded in them; our very children learn to utter them in their earliest lisps. Our whole people have grown into an awful familiarity with phrases and deeds and things, from which they would turn with horror if they were moved by a right moral sense.

Are these not dreadful costs?

We have come to talk of a battle, as if it were a child's game for the mastery of some snow-ball fort, without a thought of the broken bones and the bleeding wounds of the thousands who have fallen. We talk of "500 killed," with as little feeling as if men died like the brute and were forgotten; as if the soldier, who meets death under the victorious folds of his nation's flag, or in the full-tide of his glory, has not a soul with many sins, and as long an eternity, as a citizen who dies by the common visitation!

Are not these dreadful costs?

It not only familiarizes us with bloodshed, but it creates a fondness for it that nothing but War can satisfy. It is told of a traveller in Asia, that as he was journeying along pleasantly, he came in sight of a charmed spring. He was very thirsty, but the water had a green, sickly appearance: he hesitated awhile, but soon dipped in his cup and drank. The draught was sweet, the color changed as if by magic to a pearly clearness; he sat down and drank: his thirst increased in proportion to the water he took; he could not leave it; he drank on and on; he was fastened by a magic charm to the spot, he drank on and on; his body became more and more swollen until he burst, and a grinning demon, who had been concealed in the bushes, sprang out, seized his body and devoured it.

Lieut. Whipple, Adjutant of the 9th Infantry, was lassoed by some guerrillas on the 10th, within 400 yards of the wall of the city of Vera Cruz. They were pursued, but could not be overtaken. It has caused great excitement. News had been received at Puebla on the 2d, that three Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist on the subject of Peace, and it was supposed they would meet on the 4th of July, 8 leagues from Puebla.

The guerilla bands around Matamoras were gaining strength every day. Fifty Mexicans, well armed, were seen on the 15th, within four miles of the city.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, the remaining Catholic Missionary to the army, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st.

The U. S. steamer Ann Chase, while off the mouth of the Sabine on the morning of the 12th, burst one of her boilers, killing two men (V. Carmichael, of the Indiana volunteers, and James Dolan, of Pittsburg,) and scalding several others.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown, which sailed from Boston to Norfolk on Thursday week, to complete her equipments for a cruise on the coast of Africa, was seen by another vessel on Wednesday last, a ground 60 miles northeast of Cape Henry. As the wind was blowing heavily, great fears are entertained for her loss, and that of her officers and crew.

A serious riot occurred at a house of ill fame, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night. Stones were thrown at the house, and the inmates fled on the crowd, severely wounding five persons, three of them mortally.

The Baltimore Whig City Convention, at their meeting on Wednesday evening last, nominated Gen. Tatton as their candidate for the Presidency.

Dreadful Accident.—The Pittsburgh Commercial of Tuesday says, a "land slide occurred in Sligo yesterday afternoon, by which five persons were killed and three wounded. A fragment of the slide—a huge rock, weighing about a ton—was precipitated from the brow of the Coal Hill, and fell upon the school-house in which Mr. Chivers teaches. Five children were instantly crushed to death, and horribly mutilated, and three others wounded. The names of those killed are as follows: John Davis, Charles Doran, M. Richards, Oliver McNinch and J. Cassidy. They varied in age from six to ten years. Wounded—John Craig, S. Johnson, and Robert McCorkle. The injuries of the wounded are not considered as dangerous."

Are not these Costs which must be counted? We boast of our freedom and greatness—and we are free and great. We boast of the heritage of liberty, and a good government, which our Fathers handed down to us—but have we not a duty? Date we transmit to our posterity that freeedom tarnished, that greatness dimmed?—Date we transmit to our posterity that liberty, which we received pure as the virgin light of the evening star, stained with blood?—Date we transmit to our posterity that government, which we received perfect as genius could make it, blotted with the unhealthy swillness of territory—weakened by the vamps which War breeds—deprived of an upright moral sense, its only safe guard and honor?

Are not these Costs which must be counted? We boast our citizens to think of these things coolly, and calmly, and frequently. Do not let the glory of a victory carry away our reason.—Let us take these matters to our firesides, collect our families around us, and as Fathers, Husbands, and Brothers, think of these things—of the cost of the War in money, but especially of its moral cost. And when we have done this, and are convinced that it costs too much—too much money—too much morality—too much national greatness—let us demand PEACE from our Government, as a right to ourselves, to our nation, and to our posterity!

Sudden Death from Excitement.

A young lady from Morristown, N. J., Miss Elizabeth R. Lippincott, arrived at Niagara Falls on Thursday week. It was her first visit, and though in delicate health, her curiosity led her to look at the cataract in all its phases of sublimity, even from behind the magnificent sheet of the Horse Shoe. The excitement and fatigue caused a fatal hemorrhage of the lungs, of which she died on the following day.

1. All persons returning into a district after they have been removed by the constituted authorities.

2. All persons having no visible means of support for themselves and families.

3. All who refuse to perform the work assigned them by the Guardians of the Poor.

4. All found begging upon the streets or upon the highways.

5. All persons who shall come from foreign parts into this Commonwealth and shall follow no employment, and shall have no means of obtaining a living.

In all the above cases the magistrate may commit for thirty days, and no return is required, unless the case come before the Court for revision. There are disorderly cases in which the magistrate can commit for thirty days, and those are persons of idle and dissolute habits, who, by their conduct, become an annoyance to the neighborhood in which they reside. All such cases, however, should be carefully considered, and not adjudged too hastily. In conclusion, the Judge said that he would not make the rule absolute until the 23d of August, to enable the magistrates to return such cases as they had not, and which they were required to do, believing as he did, that they had acted under a misapprehension of the law.

JOSEPH G. SENNEX, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the University of Virginia, committed suicide on the 9th ult. at the house of his brother in Washington, Georgia, by shooting himself through the head. We suppose the dreadful act was induced by remorse.

11 Days Later from Europe.

Advance in Breadstuffs.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Friday afternoon, bringing dates from England to the 16th July. They show that Flour has advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. since former dates. The Liverpool market is well supplied with potatoes, which are very fine, and the growing crops look well. The fever continues to an alarming extent in Liverpool.—Nothing of importance from the Continent.

The news by the Washington caused a rise in Flour of 3½ cents per barrel, in New York, on Friday afternoon.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Dates have been received from Vera Cruz to the 17th, Tampico to the 18th, and Brazos to the 20th.

The news by the Washington caused a rise in Flour of 3½ cents per barrel, in New York, on Friday afternoon.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TRUE AND FALSE GLORY.

We were struck on looking over more than a column of closely printed matter in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, which contained the acknowledgments by the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends in Ireland, of the remittances received from this country to aid in staying the ravages of Famine in that unhappy island, with the contrast it presented to other proceedings now going on throughout the world. It seems that the publication of such incidents are by no means agreeable to Gen. Irvin—he is truly one of that class of men, who "Do good by stealth and blush to find it tame," but the virulence with which he has been assailed as close, selfish, niggardly, an oppressor of the operatives in his employment, an "iron master with an iron heart," &c., entitles the People to be advised of the FACTS which refute their calumnies, and to have him presented to them in his true light, as a liberal, generous, warm-hearted, and disinterested man. His conduct with regard to the Cadetship at West Point, shows that he is destitute of that quality of *nepotism*, or disposition to foist relations, whether fit or unfit, into public offices, which is so common to politicians. Scarcely had Gov. Shunk settled himself in the chair of State before he elevated his brother-in-law, John K. Findlay—a very moderately endowed lawyer at Lancaster—to the Bench of the District Court, at Philadelphia, thus prostituting his high station to the promotion and enrichment of members of his own family, instead of employing his judicial patronage for the public benefit. We rejoice in the contrast presented by Gen. Irvin to such *nepotism*—*York Rep.*

"Gen. Irvin was called upon by his father in his last illness, some few years ago, to write his will. The General, who knew his father's situation and property well, and deservedly had confidence in the fullest extent, proceeded to divide his property, which you know was large, among his children, which he did with his usual good judgment, and after reading it over to his father, he expressed himself satisfied—but one said, the old gentleman, you have forgotten, and that is your own share. The General explained that he had enough already, and requested his father to give himself no concern about him, and so it passed. The will in his hand-writing is filed in our Register's Office, and about the facts which I have stated very briefly, there can be no doubt, for I know them to be true. As you say, this voluntary relinquishment of a considerable estate is a rare instance of true liberality."

While then this "Relief Committee of the Society of Friends," with Joseph Bewley and Jonathan Pim for its Secretaries, has been thus engaged, how have the mighty Christian governments of the World been employed? We know what we are doing in Mexico, and have we not reason to feel abashed in the comparison? England and France taunt us—taunt each other, and we taunt both, for battles, bombardments and invasions; but who taunts Bewley, Pim, and other Quakers for what they have been doing in Ireland? Who will receive the highest tribute from impartial history?—Whose deed will survive as most worthy of imitation and praise by future generations? Who of all the actors in these scenes will be best approved in another world? There is no doubt on these points.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."
York Republican.

AID FROM AMERICA TO IRELAND.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of the 3d July, contains an address of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, setting forth the aggregate receipts consigned to them for distribution from America, both of money and produce.

The amount of money acknowledged is £14,576 18s.; of produce the quantity is enormous. This acknowledgment embraces contributions from various parts of the United States.

The editor of the Journal, in noticing the statement of the Committee of Friends, thus bears testimony to this excellent body:

"The good and virtuous body to which the administration of American generosity has been confided, have applied every where promptly, economically, but always impartially, according to the wants of the local community, the succor received both in money and food from America."

The same paper adds:

"We have not had time to estimate the food supplies which have been pushed forward by the liberality of the Republic in such astonishing profusion and variety, within the last three months.—The mere money contribution to the Friends reached the splendid sum of £14,576, while in corn meal alone we have received upwards of *sixty thousand barrels*, not to mention the enormous quantities of Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, peas and beans, and boxes of clothing. What the absolute value of these sumptuous and seasonable supplies may have been we know not, but we do from the highest authority know that, in the hands of the Friends, they have prevented a dreadful waste of human life in Ireland."

This account of the distribution of the free will offerings, and of the good effected thereby, will be grateful to the liberal contributors in the U. States.

Peace Memorials.—The committee of the London Peace Society have addressed memorials, not only to our own government and that of Mexico, but to the British ministry and to all the principal monarchs of Europe, pleading for a speedy termination of our conflict with Mexico, and for a general adoption of such substitutes for war as shall supersede its necessity in all cases.

GEN. IRVIN'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

A correspondent of a gentleman in Philadelphia, writing from Centre county, has communicated the following facts respecting Gen. Irvin's conduct in two particular instances, which must increase the public estimate of his worth, and make a favorable impression on the mind of every man capable of admiring a generous action. We are well satisfied that the publication of such incidents are by no means agreeable to Gen. Irvin—he is truly one of that class of men, who "Do good by stealth and blush to find it tame," but the virulence with which he has been assailed as close, selfish, niggardly, an oppressor of the operatives in his employment, an "iron master with an iron heart," &c., entitles the People to be advised of the FACTS which refute their calumnies, and to have him presented to them in his true light, as a liberal, generous, warm-hearted, and disinterested man. His conduct with regard to the Cadetship at West Point, shows that he is destitute of that quality of *nepotism*, or disposition to foist relations, whether fit or unfit, into public offices, which is so common to politicians. Scarcely had Gov. Shunk settled himself in the chair of State before he elevated his brother-in-law, John K. Findlay—a very moderately endowed lawyer at Lancaster—to the Bench of the District Court, at Philadelphia, thus prostituting his high station to the promotion and enrichment of members of his own family, instead of employing his judicial patronage for the public benefit. We rejoice in the contrast presented by Gen. Irvin to such *nepotism*—*York Rep.*

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The Virginia Volunteers.—A recent letter from the editor of the *Staunton (Va.) Spectator*, who commands one of the companies of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, at Buena Vista, states that there was a good deal of sickness among his men. His report on the morning of the date of his letter (the 15th June) told a melancholy tale—twenty-nine on the sick list, and but two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and thirty-one men fit for duty. In speaking of this fact, he says :

"It is deeply painful for me to look upon my thinned ranks. When we arrived in Mexico, not yet four months ago, we mustered eighty strong—now we are the mere skeleton of a company. But few of our number as yet have died, but many have become disabled by sickness, and either have or will be discharged. As to our sickness here, I do not know how to account for it. The climate is pretty much like our own, and the water excellent."

LATER FROM TABASCO—Two Hundred Houses Destroyed.—More Fighting.—The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 19th ult. has favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Tabasco, June 30, 1847.

"We have been far from tranquil ever since the departure of Commodore Perry, small parties of men having entered the town at night and fired upon the sentries. This has led to the burning, the day before yesterday, of about two hundred houses, at the back and south end of the city, by order of our governor and military commander.

"Yesterday reinforcements of about

LATE FROM THE BRAZOS.

The steamer James L. Day, has arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 18th ult. The Mexican forces at San Luis are variously estimated. Fourteen thousand are said to be commanded by Valencia, and reported to be en route to join Santa Anna with nine thousand regulars.

The health of Gen. Wool's troops is good. Gen. Taylor has rations for one hundred and twenty days, eight hundred wagons and two thousand mules, waiting to move forward with a force of twenty-nine hundred. Gen. Urrea it is positively stated was at Victoria recently, and arrested the Governor of that place and sent him to the capital, charged with treason against the Mexican government. It is also stated that the son of Canales had been shot by Gen. Urrea, on account of treasonable correspondence having been found in his possession.

The department of Tamaulipas has been put under contribution for a large sum of money, and Urrea has departed to enforce its collection at the point of the bayonet. It was reported that he had left Victoria to attack Tampico, but this was not credited.

Carravajal is reported to be roving all over the country, permitting few traders to escape. The intended march from San Luis against Gen. Wool seems to be abandoned. It was rumored at San Luis on the 8th that Gen. Scott had marched from Puebla, but countermarched on learning that resistance would be offered twenty-five miles from the capital.

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"Yesterday reinforcements of about

110 marines and sailors were sent up by Commodore Perry from the bar, and this morning, about 250 men have gone out to try and meet some of the Mexican forces that are in this neighborhood, and drive them away. The city remains deserted and no business at all doing—not a single shop in the place being opened, and all our usual supplies from the neighborhood suspended. We understand Commodore Perry has declared his intention to retain possession of this city, unless he receives orders to the contrary from the Government in Washington.

The Louisville Mystery.—A few days ago a young lady walked into a clothing store at Louisville, purchased a suit of clothes (as she alleged) for her husband, and then walked out. Not many minutes after this transaction, she was seen in the neighborhood of the store in the very garments she had purchased for her husband. Curiosity was excited, the police were on the qui vive, but the young lady, some way or other, could not be found. The Cincinnati Herald thus solves the mystery :

"We have at last found out the secret of the mysterious lady who was the cause of so much speculation at Louisville. On Wednesday, as we were informed by respectable authority, a drayman on Main street, near Sixth, was accosted by a young gentleman, who asked him if he knew where a certain person lived, mentioning the name of a keeper of a house of ill fame. The drayman said that he did. Whereupon the young gentleman offered him five dollars if he would show him the house. He did so, and on arriving was requested by the gentleman to walk with him up stairs, which he did. When up stairs, the stranger asked for Mary. She came down, when he announced himself as her brother, whom she had not seen for years. Quite a talk ensued, when Mary asked for her sister and family. The supposed young gentleman announced himself the sister, and, opening his breast, proved it. Thereupon ensued tears, showing a world of natural affection, which was too real for doubt. —*Bull. Clipper.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

Church Struck with Lightning and Destroyed.

During the heavy thunder shower yesterday afternoon, the German Lutheran Church, at the north-east corner of St. John and Brown sts, Northern Liberties, was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed.

The electric fluid passed down the steeple, and in a few moments the front interior of the building was enveloped in flames, the fluid having, as is supposed, communicated with the organ, which was located immediately under the steeple. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time the steeple fell into the building, giving the scene a terrible effect, and contributing largely to the destruction of the lower part of the church. The steeple contained two bells and a clock. Very little of the inner wood-work is saved, leaving scarcely anything but the walls of the building which are of brick. Some portion of the furniture, and one of the organs in a damaged condition have been saved. We learn that the building, with the furniture, clock, bells, &c. cost above twenty-one thousand dollars; and that there is an insurance upon the building for \$5000, and upon the clock and bells for \$1200.

The congregation had been dismissed about ten or fifteen minutes before the ignition of the building, some of whom had left the house one or two moments previously. Very fortunately no one was in the building at the time.—*North American.*

Death of Eclipse.—The celebrated race horse Eclipse died in Kentucky, at the stables of Jilson Yates, on the 10th ult. at a very advanced age.

What more touching illustration could be furnished of a sister's love?

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Boston Courier gives the following detailed account of a fatal accident on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, which has before been briefly noticed :

On Tuesday morning two cars of the freight train from Norwich, loaded with railroad iron, became from some cause detached from the train at the Oxford depot. As there is considerable inclination in the road at that place and for several miles beyond, the cars immediately commenced a retrograde motion from their own gravity, and soon gained a great velocity, running, as it was estimated, at the rate of near or quite thirty miles an hour. In this manner they passed the Webster station, where they were perceived too late for the people of the depot to turn the switch; but some sticks of wood were thrown upon the rails, which proved entirely ineffectual in stopping their rearward progress.

Further along some haymakers on the line of the road marked their untoward appearance upon the track, and perceiving the danger which they portended to the morning accommodation train from Norwich, with which they might in a few moments come in collision, attempted to stop their way with some rails from an adjoining fence; but these were snapped off like pipe-stems, and at a curve of the road upon the State line bridge, just as the Norwich train emerged from a swamp, which covered the prospect ahead, the blind cars, with their heavy freight, and the Morning Norwich train, came in collision with most tremendous effect.

The passenger car of the Norwich was preceded by the engine, tender loaded with wood, and by a second class car in which there were no passengers. The railroad iron of the freight train became unloosed by the concussion, and maintaining its impetus, portions of it darted with tremendous force through the Norwich engine and tender. Mr. Joseph Adams, of Norwich, the engineer, was struck by one or more of the bars, was dreadfully mutilated, and instantly killed. The two firemen were badly wounded. Some of the passengers in the rear car were thrown forward, but received no serious injury.

Mr. Joseph Lewis is Stackpole, of this city, whose wife and children were at

Norwich, had two dogs in the second

class car, and stood upon the platform

sporting with them at the time of the

concussion. A wooden fixture of the

tender, driven back by the iron rails,

struck his thigh, which was badly bro-

ken, and passed through his body com-

ing out at the back. A passenger who

hurried forward to learn the cause of the

crash, states that his body was thrown

back into the passenger car, while the

wood from the tender covered his legs.

Some water was brought to bathe his

head, but he gave no groan or sign of

life, save a slight twiching of the mus-

cles of his face. In a few moments it

was evident that he was dead. The lo-

comotive was wrecked, and the cars were

badly injured.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—Seven Persons Scalped.

The small steamer Oregon, Captain Jury, which has been running at Baltimore on Sundays, from the intersection of Light and Pratt sts, to the Fish House and Patapsco Gardens, blew up on Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, scalding some seven persons.

She ran as usual on Sunday, starting from the wharf at about two o'clock, P. M., stopping at the Fish House, on the south side of the Spring Gardens, on the Patapsco river. She had landed her passengers, and was about on her return trip, when the stern end of the boiler

blew out, partially clearing the deck, and dreadfully scalding some seven of the passengers on board, two of whom were children. Some three or four, we understand, have been scalped so bad, and inhaled so much of the hot steam, that it is doubtful if they will survive. Several persons were knocked into the river, and others sprang overboard, and but the bridge, and greatly endangering the bridge itself.—*Prairie du Chien Patriot.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two Men Killed.

On Sunday night the house of a Mr. Minnick, near New Albany, Ia., was attacked by seven men, who had gone there for the purpose of giving the old man a flogging because he had turned two women of infamous character out of his house. They commenced by throwing stones in the windows, and then went

work breaking down the door, threatening to kill Mr. Minnick.

The old man armed himself with an axe, and chopped

the first three down, killing two and

dangerously wounding a third. He was

acquitted on examination, having acted

in self-defence.

A Mad Dog at the Exchange.

Just at the hour of high change, on Saturday, when the milk-porridge of trade boils up at the very highest, the busy and eager groups who at such times throng the Exchange, were thrown into a state of most fearful excitement by the cry of mad dog! accompanied by a veritable canine who leaped through one of the windows and dashed wildly into the thickness of the crowd. Such scattering has not been seen since the receipt of the news of the fall in flour! Large flocks became suddenly active, lean ones invisible; red-faced men grew pale; and a particularly stout citizen, well known for his objection to all unnecessary locomotion, commenced skinning the pillars at a rate that would have made a foremastman stare. Down stairs tumbled, head over heels, the affrighted crowd; and down stairs plunged Roarer, as if bent on having at least one bite at speculation. After suitable dismay, it was discovered that the dog was in the same condition with the people—confoundedly frightened; and that, chased and worried by some hopeful boys, he had sought shelter and protection with the commercial interest.—*Philad. American.*

A child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of Danbury, Connecticut, was poisoned on the 5th ult. by putting a visiting card in

its mouth which its mother had given it

to play with. It died in forty-eight hours